

The location of these morels was peculiar. Many were growing on or near rocks. Only the small amount of clayey subsoil, which had adhered to the rocks, on their being thrown aside, made their growth possible. One large specimen was growing from the side of a square paving stone of granite. This clayey subsoil had been thrown under an elm tree by workmen who had recently completed the sidewalk mentioned. All the morels were found in a space of about fifteen square feet.

Specimens which I sent to Dr. Charles H. Peck of Albany, New York, for examination proved to be the first living morels he had ever seen in October. He found the spores from dried specimens to agree well with those of *M. conica*, although a few ran up to $32 \times 20 \mu$ in size.

The specimens ran smaller than typical *M. conica* and the scurf on the stem was darker colored. The color of the hymenium and the whitening of the edges of the ridges, the lateral growth and the tendency of all the larger ones to depart from the conical form, and the opening of the apex have led Dr. Peck to consider this plant a distinct variety, of which a description may be looked for in his next report. Hereafter, then, it will do no harm to look for morels in the fall.

Dr. Peck writes: "I have not before known of a morel appearing in autumn, and it may be an interesting question whether this should be considered a belated early summer form, or an extraordinary precocious spring form or an autumnal form pure and simple. If it never appears except in autumn I think it should be deemed worthy of specific distinction instead of varietal. Further observations must settle this."

ROSLINDALE, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Specimens of this collection are in the herbarium of the Boston Mycological Club.]

SOLIDAGO CALCICOLA IN VERMONT.

GEORGE L. KIRK.

WHILE botanizing on Mount Killington in September, 1910, in company with Harold G. Rugg of Hanover, N. H., and D. Lewis Dutton of Brandon, Vt., I found growing in an open spot by the road-

side leading to the old hotel at about 3700 feet elevation a goldenrod which attracted my attention from some distance because, unlike the other large-headed species which was growing in abundance all about (*S. macrophylla*), its inflorescence consisted of close spike-like racemes and it grew in a clump of considerable size. It was so late in the season that the material obtained was poor and the plant could not be determined satisfactorily but when some better specimens from the same station were sent to Prof. M. L. Fernald in 1911 he pronounced the plant to be *Solidago calcicola* Fernald. This is a new goldenrod for Vermont and a considerable extension of the range of this plant, which has heretofore been found within the limits of the United States only in northern Maine, having been collected elsewhere only in Gaspé county, P. Q. The Vermont material was taken a quarter of a mile below the rocky cone of Killington peak.

In gathering data for a revision of the Vermont Flora published in 1900 by Brainerd, Jones and Eggleston the writer has received the past season the following records of plants collected that are new to this state: *Bromus altissimus* Pursh and *B. incanus* (Shear) Hitchc., in Pownal, R. W. Woodward; *Carex Bicknellii* Britton, in Leicester, Woodward; *Muhlenbergia foliosa* Trin. and *Leptoloma cognatum* (Schultes) Chase, in Townshend, L. A. Wheeler; *Elymus australis* Scrib. & Ball, in Jamaica, Wheeler; *Molinia caerulea* Moench and *Polygonum tomentosum* Schrank., in Rutland, Kirk; *Scirpus Smithii* Gray, var. *setosus* Fernald, in Brandon, Kirk; *Sisyrinchium mucronatum* Michx., in Hartland, J. G. Underwood; *Oenothera pratensis* (Small) Robinson, in Hartland, Miss Nancy Darling; *Mimulus Langsdorfi* Donn., in Reading, Whiting; *Epilobium palustre* L., in Franklin, Underwood; *Aster puniceus* L., var. *lucidus* Gray, in Brandon, Dutton.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

TWO RARE JUNCI OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—In May, 1910, when the Committee on Local Flora published their records for the *Juncaceae* (RHODORA, xii. 95-99), only one station each was known in eastern Massachusetts for *Juncus brachycarpus* and *J. effusus*, var. *decipiens* — the former at Scituate, the latter at Ipswich. Since these plants are so extremely local, not only in Massachusetts but in all New England, it is worth recording that in the Charles W. Swan